In the Claims

Applicant has submitted a new complete claim set indicating marked-up claims with insertions and deletions indicated by underlining and strikeouts, respectively.

Please amend pending claims 4, 15, 88, and 98 as noted below.

Please cancel claim 5.

1.   (Original) A method for diagnosing colon cancer in a subject comprising:

obtaining a biological sample from a subject,

contacting the sample with at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1-15, and

determining specific binding between the colon cancer-associated polypeptides and agents in the sample, wherein the presence of specific binding is diagnostic for colon cancer in the subject.

2. (Original)   The method of claim 1, wherein the sample is blood.

3. (Original)   The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample is contacted with at least 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1-15.

4. (Presently Amended)   The method of claim 1, wherein the agents are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of an antibody ~~thereof~~.

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Withdrawn)

7-14. (Cancelled)

15. (Presently Amended)   A method for determining onset, progression, or regression, of colon cancer in a subject, comprising:

obtaining from a subject a first biological sample,

contacting the first sample with at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected form the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1-15,

determining specific binding between agents in the first sample and the at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides,

obtaining subsequently from a subject a second biological sample,

contacting the second biological sample with at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected form the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1-15,

determining specific binding between agents in the second sample and the at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides, and

comparing the determination of binding in the first sample to the determination of specific binding in the second sample as a determination of the onset, progression, or regression of the colon cancer.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the sample is a blood sample.

17-19. (Cancelled)

20.   (Withdrawn)

21-46. (Cancelled)

47. (Original) A kit for the diagnosis of colon cancer in a subject, comprising:

at least two different colon cancer-associated polypeptides encoded by nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NOs: 1-15, one or more control antigens, and instructions for the use of the polypeptides in the diagnosis of colon cancer.

48. (Original) The kit of claim 47, wherein the colon cancer-associated polypeptides are bound to a substrate.

49-50. (Cancelled)

51. (Withdrawn)

52-55. (Cancelled)

56-57. (Withdrawn)

58-59. (Cancelled)

60. (Withdrawn)

61-85. (Cancelled)

86. (Original) A method for diagnosing cancer in a subject comprising:

obtaining a biological sample from a subject,

contacting the sample with a colon cancer-associated polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1, 2, 5, and 6, and

determining specific binding between the colon cancer-associated polypeptide and agents in the sample, wherein the presence of specific binding is diagnostic for cancer in the subject.

87. (Original) The method of claim 86, wherein the sample is blood.

88. (Presently Amended)   The method of claim 86, wherein the agents are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments of an antibody thereof.

89. (Original) The method of claim 86, wherein the cancer is colon cancer.

90. (Withdrawn)

91-97. (Cancelled)

98. (Presently Amended)   A method for determining onset, progression, or regression, of cancer in a subject, comprising:

      obtaining from a subject a first biological sample,

      contacting the first sample with a colon cancer associated polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1, 2, 5, and 6,

      determining specific binding between agents in the first sample and the colon cancer-associated,

      obtaining subsequently from a subject a second biological sample,

      contacting the second sample with a colon cancer associated polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1, 2, 5, and 6,

      determining specific binding between agents in the second sample and the colon cancer-associated polypeptide, and

      comparing the determination of binding in the first sample to the determination of specific binding in the second sample as a determination of the onset, progression, or regression of cancer.

99-154. (Cancelled)